

In conjunction with the railroad and the construction of the existing station in 1856, which provided easy access to Baltimore, the village developed through the second half of the nineteenth century as a "summering" community complete with a summer hotel, 'Landon House.' Thus, along with the resident clergy Baltimore business and professional men built moderate to substantial houses with various out-buildings, and churches of several denominations within the original platted village as well as south of Seminary Avenue on private acreages. (Eighty structures which are architecturally of merit have been inventoried.) The range of houses includes Dr. Morris' own house, 'Oak Grove,' a substantial Gothic Revival structure which he built in 1852 on a lot which he set aside for himself next to the seminary. Rev. Heilig, the first pastor of the Lutheran Church, built for himself 'The Octagon' which was patterned after plans in an article written by Orson Fowler for *Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book* in 1855. George Sadtler built on land south of Seminary Avenue the fine 1863 Second Empire Mansard style house which is currently threatened by demolition for garden type apartments. The Gothic Revival style flourished through the 1870's as indicated by 302 North Avenue, a somewhat sophisticated example of moderate houses which form Lutherville's streetscapes. A particularly fine Georgian Revival house, 1611 Franke Avenue, exemplifies turn of the century architecture in Lutherville. In addition, some early speculative housing is evidenced by the several 'twin' houses, often with reversed plans, neighboring one another.

Despite certain adverse influences of this century, Lutherville still retains its nineteenth century village atmosphere. Though many lots and adjacent acreages have been subdivided resulting in the demolition of some houses, particularly since the 1950's, there remains an openness with tree lined avenues and private lanes, all helping to provide an environment for the veritable open text book of assorted Victorian and Edwardian architectural styles with A. J. Downing-Calvert Vaux cottage forms prevailing, now side by side with twentieth century Williamsburg Revival houses.

The original seminary building burned in 1911. Though it was rebuilt, the fire marked the gradual decline of the college which was eventually converted into a nursing home. The college's decline has coincided with a more intensive development of the village to accommodate the mid-twentieth century commuter; but the old character of Lutherville still survives, confined within the Baltimore Beltway, Interstate 83, York Road and Ridgely Road. Presently there is an active interest by residents, many of whom live in the village's older houses, to preserve the community from continuing suburban blight and protect their late nineteenth century heritage by promoting an historic district."

Obviously, it is of high importance to the Lutherville community, to Baltimore County and to the entire State of Maryland that every care be taken to preserve this attractive, unique and historic community; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the community of Lutherville in Baltimore County be recognized as an historical district; and be it further*